

Capt. Hutton, has undergone certain vicissitudes which have affected the condition of the skull. No cranial characters can therefore be described, and even the teeth appear to be a little distorted and shrunk; but this can in no way affect the distinguishing marks on which the genus is based.

XXXVI.—*A new Genus of Phyllostome Bats and a new Rhipidomys from Ecuador.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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AMONG a small collection of mammals from Baeza, Oriente of Ecuador, presented to the National Museum by Mr. Walter Goodfellow, there occurs, besides such rarities as *Artibeus glaucus*, *Diphylla ecaudata*, *Nasua judex*, and *Oryzomys balneator*, an example representing a new genus and species allied to the common *Sturnira lilium* of the same region.

It may be described as follows:—

CORVIRA, gen. nov.

General characters as in *Sturnira*, but only two lower incisors present.

External structure apparently quite as in *Sturnira*, though the nose-leaf and ear may show some differences when spirit-specimens are examined. Interfemoral membrane similarly reduced. No glandular shoulder-tufts perceptible.

Skull of the general shape of that of *Sturnira*, but the muzzle and interorbital region rather narrower. Angular process of mandible shorter.

Teeth of the same non-cuspidate character as those of *Sturnira*. Upper incisors more disproportionate than in that genus, the outer ones smaller and narrower, the inner pair longer and slenderer, with a small supplementary basal cusp postero-externally; breadth of the whole incisor-row much less than in *Sturnira*, not equalling the length of the canine. Premolars and molars all slightly separated from each other; the premolars evenly oval transversely, their breadth about three-fourths that in *Sturnira*, while their antero-posterior diameter is only about half. M^1 subtriangular, with rounded angles, more carnassial-shaped than in *Sturnira*; other molars about as in *Sturnira*. Throughout the series all cusps are

obsolescent and rounded as in *Sturnira*, though perhaps a little less so.

Lower incisors only two, bicuspid, in the narrow space in front of the nearly approximated canines. Other lower teeth separated from each other, of about the same breadth, but shorter antero-posteriorly than their homologues in *Sturnira*.

Type. *Corvira bidens*, sp. n.

Owing to the extreme isolation of *Sturnira*, considered by Miller as forming a special subfamily, the discovery of another genus allied to it is of much interest. In the more triangular shape of m^1 and rather better developed cusps to some of the teeth, *Corvira* is perhaps slightly less specialized than *Sturnira*, while in the total suppression of the outer lower incisors it has a peculiarity unknown in this group of the Phyllostomidæ.

Corvira bidens, sp. n.

Size and general appearance very much as in *Sturnira lilium*. Fur close, velvety, hairs of back about 6 mm. in length. General colour above dark grey-brown—nearly “blackish brown,”—the individual hairs pale brown for their basal half, silvery grey for their next fourth, their tips blackish; the crown blacker, across the shoulders rather greyer, the back again blacker, but these differences quite slight. Under surface uniformly brown (near mummy-brown), the hairs brown to their bases. Legs and feet hairy, as in *Sturnira*, the feet proportionally rather larger. Wings uniformly brown.

Skull and teeth as described above.

Dimensions of the type (which is somewhat immature):—

Forearm 43 mm.

Head and body (on skin) 73; nose-leaf (dry) 7; ear (dry) from internal base 10; third finger, metacarpus 42, first phalanx 17, second phalanx 21.5; foot (c. u.) 16.

Skull: greatest length 22.2; condylo-basal length 20; zygomatic breadth 12.5; interorbital breadth 5.5; mastoid breadth 11.7; palatal length 10; front of canine to back of m^3 6.7; breadth between outer corners of m^2 7.

Hab. (of type). Baeza, Upper Coca River, Oriente of N. Ecuador. Alt. 6500'.

Type. Immature male. B.M. no. 15. 7. 11. 7. Original number 19. Collected April 1914, and presented by Walter Goodfellow, Esq.

The peculiar knock possessed by Mr. Goodfellow of

capturing remarkable novelties, even when unable to make considerable collections, is again exemplified by his discovery of this interesting bat, which, so like the common *Sturnira lilium* externally, represents a most distinct new genus.

So great is this external resemblance of *Corvira bidens* to *Sturnira lilium*, that the only distinguishing character I can at present point out is the decidedly darker colour, especially below, all the other features being occasionally found in the latter animal. Should any mistake have occurred in the allocation of the skin to the skull, the latter should, of course, be taken as the type of the new form.

Rhipidomys equatoris, sp. n.

Closely related to *R. leucodactylus*, but with grey-mixed belly.

Size large, just about as in *leucodactylus*. Fur short and crisp. General colour above lined greyish with a slight tinge of fulvous, but the members of this genus vary so much in their range of colour from fulvous to grey that little stress can be laid on the exact shade of the fur. Under surface uniformly bluish grey, the bases of the hairs slaty, the tips dull whitish; chin and throat-hairs white to the base. Hands and feet particoloured as in *leucodactylus*, the metapodials mesially dark brown, the edges and digits white. Tail well-haired, wholly dark brown.

Skull quite like that of *R. leucodactylus*, and differing equally from that of *R. lucullus* by its smaller size and markedly smaller brain-case.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 175 mm.; tail 220; hind foot 32; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 40; condylo-incisive length 37.5; zygomatic breadth 21; nasals 14.4; interorbital breadth 6.1; breadth of brain-case 15.8; palatilar length 17.1; palatal foramina 8.4; upper molar series 7.

Hab. San Domingo, W. Ecuador (79° 6' W., 0° 13' S.). Alt. 1600'.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 15. 1. 1. 39. Original number 414. Collected 8th July, 1914, by Gilbert Hammond. Presented by Oldfield Thomas. Two specimens.

This Ecuadorean *Rhipidomys* differs from the common *R. leucodactylus* of Peru by its grey belly, that species having the median ventral area quite white. From *R. lucullus*, which similarly has a greyish belly, it differs by its smaller skull, and especially its smaller brain-case.